

## FEDERAL FACTS

SOME OF WHICH MAY PROVE MORE FICTION THAN TRUTH.

The New Postmaster General's View on Some of His Ideas About Public Matters—The Story of Mr. Blaine's Retirement from the Cabinet—Told Over—Figures from the Mint.

CHICAGO, January 2.—Postmaster-General Howe was interviewed in this city as he passed through on his way to Washington, as follows:

"Have you determined upon any policy by which you will be guided in the administration of the post-office?" the reporter asked.

"I have not yet thought about details at all. I have determined as a fundamental principle to make the postal service as efficient as possible. It shall be my aim not to spend more money than is appropriated for the use of my department. With the minutiae of my work I have no acquaintance. While I was in the senate the postal department committee was one of the few important committees on which I did not serve."

"Are you familiar with the history of the star route prosecutions?"

"Not at all. I have paid no attention to the reports of the cases as they have run through the papers."

"How is your appointment regarded in Wisconsin—as that of a star route?"

"I am disposed to think it is regarded as that of a republican. The stalwart and anti-stalwart lines were not drawn in Wisconsin as they seem to have been in other states. If to be a stalwart means to be a steady and consistent republican then I am a stalwart. If it means, further, that I was a Grant man, then I am a stalwart still, for I was for Grant; but I am a republican, because I believe that party will give the country the best government in all departments. When I find a party that I think will do better than I will join it. I have not asked for this appointment, and while the negotiations were going on I was in the far west. Yet I know that representatives in Wisconsin who were as good friends as Blaine and Garfield had come to me elsewhere asked President Arthur to give me a place in the cabinet. Now that I have been appointed, all that remains to be said is that I have my lesson to learn, and all I ask is that the people will, before passing judgment upon me, wait until they see whether I am disposed to learn it."

"To what extent will the heads of bureaus appointed under Hayes and Garfield be disturbed? Will it be your policy to have none but stalwarts on guard?"

"I don't calculate upon interfering with any of the employees of my department except in the public interest. In republicanism I do not recognize any such distinction as stalwart and anti-stalwart. The question with me will be: Is the head of a bureau genuinely and efficiently discharging the duties of his office? If he is then he is the man for my money. If he should not be stalwartism would not save him."

"When will you enter upon your duties?"

"Early next week."

"Will you maintain a private establishment during the session in Washington?"

"My family consists solely of two married daughters. While in the senate I made my home with one of them—Mrs. Totten—and I suppose I shall find it convenient to do so myself with her while in the cabinet. Her husband is Major H. Totten, who is one of the counsel for the defense in the so-called star route cases."

How Blaine Retired.

WASHINGTON, January 2.—Some curiosity was awakened by the publication this morning of Blaine's letter to President Arthur. As no one could place his finger on the "why and wherefore" of its appearance, it puzzled people to know what that "misunderstanding" so positively denied might have been. The publication of the letter and the accompanying explanation put the gossip on the quiver, and to night it is currently reported that the true reasons for the letter are as follows: Blaine originally wanted to stay in the cabinet, and asked Arthur to retain him at least for a time. This the president agreed to do. Then Blaine went to work to develop a foreign policy which should either make his continued presence in the administration necessary or surround his exit with a halo of glory, supposing he had left December to work up the plan. Windom's peremptory resignation was, however, accepted, and then Blaine perceived that Arthur's idea was to let the cabinet fall to pieces, instead of going out in a body. To frustrate this shrewd move, Blaine thought it would be best for him to sacrifice another scheme and resign at once. Arthur understood the game, and politely insisted that Blaine should remain. Thus entranced, he could not with propriety decline, so he wrote his original project of a brilliant foreign policy. Arthur understood the design, but (as the event proved) very properly believed the policy would fall flat and burst instead of help the retiring minister, and so he let him go ahead and make his exit as he did, after the careful publication of the full correspondence with Chili and Great Britain. All this is a very pretty game of diamond cut diamond, and is a fresh proof, if another were needed, that Arthur is a consummate politician. The publication of the letter is generally regarded as another move in the game of 1884 which the plumed knight is playing.

Question of Extra Pay.

WASHINGTON, January 2.—Judge Lawrence first comptroller of the treasury, has today rendered decisions on several cases arising under section 1,775 of the revised statutes, which provides that "no officer or other person whose salary, pay or emoluments are fixed by law or regulations, shall receive any additional pay, extra allowance or compensation in any form whatever for any other service or duty whatever." In one of these decisions the comptroller holds that a special deputy marshal, appointed to make a certain arrest in Texas under promise of receiving a reward of \$250 offered by the commissioners of internal revenue, is entitled to receive the reward, although if he had been a regular deputy marshal, it could not legally be paid to him. In another case he held that extra compensation paid to certain clerks in the offices of the treasurer and assessors of the District of Columbia for services after office hours cannot be allowed, as the clerks are "officers" in the public service within the meaning of the prohibitory section above cited.

In a third case, United States marshal was employed by a collector of internal revenue in Kentucky to assist him in destroying illicit whiskey stills, and the comptroller decides that the person so employed is entitled to reimbursement of the usual allowance from

the internal revenue appropriation for such service.

In the case of Professor C. W. Riley, who occupied the position of entomologist in the department of agriculture at the same time he was chief of the entomological commission under the act of March 3, 1877, the comptroller decides that "he was an officer in both positions, and with 175 cents per month he was not prohibited one person who holds two distinct offices from receiving the salaries of both."

The Colosseum Service.

PHILADELPHIA, January 2.—Colonel Snowden, superintendent of the mint, has recommended the adoption by congress of a comprehensive plan under which all minor coins should be ranged. Colonel Snowden thinks there should be, first, uniformity of alloy; second, due proportions of weight in each piece; third, uniformity of device; fourth, due proportion in the size of coins. The colonel says: "I would have an alloy 75 per cent copper and 25 per cent nickel—the best alloy ever used in minor coinage. It does not oxidize, retains color, is clean, without unpleasant odor. It can be worked readily by the exercise of care, and is difficult of counterfeit. Its intrinsic value brings it more nearly to the passing value of coin than any other metal below gold and silver except aluminum, which presents so many difficulties to coinage as to be up to this time practically out of the question. Next, I would have five-cent pieces of the weight of five grains, a three-cent piece of three grains, and a one-cent piece of one grain and one-half grains, which is as small amount of metal as can be practically operated upon in coinage."

WASHINGTON, January 2.—The annual estimate of the director of the mint of the status of foreign coins for 1882 makes but two changes from the value as shown in the treasury circular of January 1, 1881. Austrian florin and Japanese yen are each reduced one cent. The nickel coinage of the empire of Hayti is added to the list of foreign coins, and its valuation placed at 65-10 cents.

Lynch's Misfortune.

WASHINGTON, January 2.—Mr. Lynch, the colored contestant for the seat now held by General Chalmers, is unfortunate. When he filed notice of the contest with Mr. Adams, the democratic clerk of the last house, he submitted therewith a mass of carefully prepared evidence in the shape of affidavits and depositions. This testimony represented several months' work. When the house elections committee called for this evidence to-day it could not be found. Search was made in every direction, but the testimony so laboriously gathered has mysteriously disappeared. This places Mr. Lynch at a great disadvantage.

VIRGINIA'S NEW GOVERNOR.

He Takes the Oath of Office Twice Before He Gets.

PETERSBURG, January 2.—Hon. E. W. Cameron subscribed to the oath of office of Governor of Virginia at midnight Saturday at the residence of Hon. E. M. Mann, judge of the hustings court, in this city, and enters upon the discharge of his duties to-day.

RICHMOND, Va., January 2.—Governor William E. Cameron entered on duties of office to-day at noon. The inauguration was most solemnly and ceremoniously, which consisted solely in the administration of the oath of office by Judge E. F. Fitzhugh, chief justice of the supreme court, and was performed in the state library in capital building. This was immediately followed by similar ceremonies in the senate chamber, presided over by Lewis and Attorney-General F. S. Blair. The only persons present were heads of departments, several state senators and members of the legislature, delegates and a few personal friends of the new governor.

The New York Aldermen.

NEW YORK, January 2.—The old board of aldermen, which met last night at 11 o'clock after finishing up their business adjourned sine die. At noon the new board was elected, and the new board of aldermen, consisting of 25 members, was organized. The new board, which is headed by Theodore Tilton, president of the city, and the new board of aldermen, consisting of 25 members, was organized. The new board, which is headed by Theodore Tilton, president of the city, and the new board of aldermen, consisting of 25 members, was organized.

Musical Prizes Awarded.

CINCINNATI, January 2.—The board of judges awarded prizes to the winners of the Cincinnati musical festival, which was held at the Music Hall, Cincinnati, Ohio, on January 1, 1882. The prizes were awarded to the winners of the festival, which was held at the Music Hall, Cincinnati, Ohio, on January 1, 1882.

A Restraining Order Asked For.

ST. LOUIS, January 2.—Late yesterday evening George W. Bailey, attorney of the United States, St. Louis, Missouri, filed a restraining order in the St. Louis court, asking that the St. Louis court should restrain the St. Louis court from interfering with the St. Louis court in the St. Louis court.

The Day in Washington.

WASHINGTON, January 2.—The weather to-day was everything that could be desired—cool and bracing, and the custom of the day was to go to the city and see the sights. The fact that it was President Arthur's first year's reception, at least, was a great help to the city. The day was a very pretty game of diamond cut diamond, and is a fresh proof, if another were needed, that Arthur is a consummate politician.

FOREIGN FLUSHES.

The Emperor William has received congratulations from the czar on the New Year of the New Year. The emperor has received congratulations from the czar on the New Year of the New Year. The emperor has received congratulations from the czar on the New Year of the New Year.

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## THE GREAT SCOURGE

SPREADING OVER THE ENTIRE NORTH AND NORTHWEST.

The Pest Propagated by the Constantly Arriving Stream of Immigrants, Who Speak Every Corner of the Country—A Talk with the Health Officer of Port of New York.

NEW YORK, January 2.—Complaints having been made from western cities that small-pox there could be directly traced to the New York quarantine, Dr. William M. Smith, the health officer of the port, who may be considered an authority, says that there can be no absolute protection from the introduction of small-pox by immigrants without enforced examination and vaccination at the beginning of the voyage. Legislation forbidding the landing of immigrants until these requirements have been complied with, in his opinion, be a long step in advance. An effort to enforce examination and vaccination without legislation has already been begun by him by means of a circular addressed to owners and managers of steamship lines at the port of New York, urging most strict measures to insure protection against the introduction of small-pox, or any other infectious disease. "You must bear in mind," Dr. Smith says to-day, "that, while nearly 450,000 aliens are arriving in this port yearly, there is an average of only forty vessels infected with small-pox. There are very many cases which are latent when the patients arrive here, and which no skill in the world can detect before they have developed."

"What real protection has the country against the spread of small-pox, then?"

"There can be no absolute protection so long as the system of inspection in force here is not extended to the principal points through which the immigrants pass, or which they make their destinations. I have no doubt that many of the cases which pass from our observation undetected develop, a few days afterwards, in distant parts of the country. I applied to the health authorities of the principal cities of the west and northwest a year ago last May to take measures to guard against the dissemination of the seeds of contagious or infectious disease."

"How long do you detain passengers who have come to this port in infected vessels?"

"The length of their detention depends on the manner in which the cases of developed small-pox have been treated on board during the voyage. If the disease is detected, and the patients are isolated during the first twenty-four hours of the initial stage, that is, forty-eight hours before the eruption, the ship is allowed to go up to the city and land her passengers, and the patients are isolated in the city. If the disease is not detected, and the patients are not isolated, the ship is not allowed to go up to the city and land her passengers, and the patients are isolated in the city."

"And yet these emigrants may all have the disease in its stage of incubation?"

"Yes, but understand me, this latent treatment which I have described is not the rule in instances where the cases on shipboard have not been well isolated during every part of the voyage and every infectious period of the disease. All the steamer passengers are detained, and kept under observation until the effects of the vaccination are shown to be protective, or until the full incubative stage of the disease has passed. In the case of the Nevada, 900 passengers, and in that of the Italia, 849, were vaccinated and held at Hoffman's Island under observation until the protective effects of vaccination had shown themselves. They were sent up to Castle Garden, from time to time in delegations of 400 each."

Recurring to the preventive measures that he had taken, the doctor concluded as follows:

"One important fact is generally overlooked by the public. New York is not the only port of entry in the United States where emigrants are landed, but all the sanitary evils which follow are due to the same cause. The health authorities here, Port Huron, for example, is exceeded only by New York in the number of emigrants it receives. In the quarter ending last month there were sent up to Castle Garden, from the Nevada, 900 passengers, and in that of the Italia, 849, were vaccinated and held at Hoffman's Island under observation until the protective effects of vaccination had shown themselves. They were sent up to Castle Garden, from time to time in delegations of 400 each."

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okuk was erroneous. It was not known at the time the first dispatch was sent whether the disease was small-pox or not. Ten cases have been reported, and the president of the board of health, and one death occurred this afternoon. There were a large number of medical students sick, and from this fact it was very naturally supposed at the time that this was a case of small-pox. The source is confined to the medical students.

Infected by Telephone.

CHICAGO, January 2.—Daniel Francis, formerly chief operator of the Western Union telegraph office in this city, and well known in operating circles, died yesterday morning from small-pox. He was taken sick in the operating room.

THE YEAR'S BUSINESS.

A Season of Unparalleled Business Prosperity.

NEW YORK, January 2.—Telegraphic advices to Bradstreet's from 85 leading trade centers, recount the story of trade and industrial prosperity in the country for 1881. The summary at Chicago shows the increase over the year 1880 in the output of iron and steel, in the movement of breadstuffs, the outlook for spring trade is reported good. Louisville reports an increase in trade and marked activity in building. Louisville's best tobacco business for the year was the largest ever known there. The summary of the year is about the same as that for Chicago. The unseasonable weather affected seriously the fall wheat crop, important points in the northwest,



THE LARGEST, THE RICHEST, THE MOST COMPLETE STOCK OF DIAMONDS, WATCHES AND JEWELLERY.

To be found in the Southern States. All competition yields to our PRICES. The only Jewelry House in the South having a Factory run by steam to supply our immense trade.

BUY FROM MANUFACTURERS AND SAVE THE RETAILERS PROFITS.

I don't make the mistake of purchasing

A HOLIDAY GIFT

before examining our elegant and varied stock. Great

BARGAINS WILL BE OFFERED THIS WEEK

J. P. STEVENS & CO.,

SALESROOM, 34 WHITEHALL ST.

FACTORY WHITEHALL STREET.

DISPLAY ART HALL EXPOSITION

Where every article is offered for sale.

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COTTON MACHINERY.

A BUSINESS PROPOSITION

TO COTTON GIN MANUFACTURERS AND AGENTS.

Atlanta, Ga., December 28th, 1881.

The following account of sales rendered us this day by Messrs. Langston & Crane, Atlanta, Ga., for two bales of cotton, picked partly by machinery, bolls and all, and ginned by the Atlanta Exposition Cotton Ginning Machine, put through their Moore & Ward, Cleaner and Feeder and Millburn Eipper Huller Ginn and Condenser.

We will pay \$100 to the manufacturer or agent of any gin or ginning combination on exhibition at the Atlanta Cotton Exposition, who will make an account of sales for one or more bales of cotton ginned from similar staple cotton and sold up to this date.

We will pay \$500 to any company or agent exhibiting a combination which will make as good a sample of cotton as the one shown by the Atlanta Exposition Cotton Ginning Machine, put through their Moore & Ward, Cleaner and Feeder and Millburn Eipper Huller Ginn and Condenser.

We will pay \$100 to any company or agent exhibiting an outfit which will take rough and bulky cotton gathered by machinery and beat in quantity of lint, quality of sample and time of contest and delivery of seed in bolls or bolls after passing through gin, cotton or seed not to be handled after being once placed in feeder or cleaner.

The last two propositions are for a contest of not less than ten hours duration, and are open for acceptance by any company or agent. Contest to come off within one hundred miles of Memphis, Tenn., to be deposited (inside of ten days) with the president of the Memphis Cotton Exchange; there to be five judges—cotton planters—and no two from any one state. Address:

CARVER GIN AND MACHINE COMPANY, Memphis, Tennessee.

W. J. M. DERMOTT, Exhibit No. 19 Atlanta Exposition.

Account sales by LANGSTON, CRANE & CO., ATLANTA, GA.

Sold S. M. Immen & Co. 2 Bales cotton for account M. J. McDermott, Cotton Exposition.

MARKS. NUMBER. WEIGHT. NUMBER. TOTAL. PRICE. AMOUNT.

TRAFFIC. 1 318 363 681 9% \$66.40

CHANGES: Drayage, \$1.00. Weighing and handling, 30c; commission \$1.00. \$1.30

Atlanta, Ga., December 28th, 1881. [Jas 28-31w] \$64.10

March, 1882, that being the earliest time at which the company would agree to complete it.

It is also necessary to build additions to the engine and boiler-house at a cost of \$2,000, which work has been done and paid for. With these additions, the engine and boiler-house will be able to furnish steam for the city of Atlanta.

It will be necessary for the general council for 1882 to provide for the payment for the additions to the machinery, and also for the cost of the additional fuel of main pipe added to.

If you concur with the water commissioners as to the necessity of building a new water supply, it will be necessary that this body for providing the means for meeting this large expenditure. It will be impossible to do so out of the ordinary receipts of the city for the year. While the city is growing so rapidly, and the water supply is so important, it is necessary that the city should be able to provide for the same.

It is also necessary that the city should be able to provide for the same. The water supply is so important, it is necessary that the city should be able to provide for the same.

Our fire department has been during the past year, it is not necessary to say, a very successful one. It is necessary that the city should be able to provide for the same.

The difficulty is not in their faithfulness or willingness to serve the city, but it is asking too much of them to be expected to do so. It is necessary that the city should be able to provide for the same.

While making recommendations to the new council, I call attention to the fact that the city should be able to provide for the same. It is necessary that the city should be able to provide for the same.

I think the new council should endeavor once to provide a place in the center of the city where the city should be able to provide for the same. It is necessary that the city should be able to provide for the same.

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ONE STEP UP

Jan 1 1882. The Board of Commissioners.

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and No. 5, comprising an additional

from the city the coming year.

Your committee cannot overlook the fact that the council must take into account the

establishment of a paid fire department. It is unreasonable to expect that in a city of the size of Atlanta, sufficient volunteer force can be had to do the hard and perilous work for which the firemen are constantly called upon. This is a matter of great moment to the growing city of Atlanta, and it should be one of the first things to which the incoming council should give their attention.

One of the best means in the country to look for an early report upon the cost.

The police committee's report showed that \$5,123.30 had been appropriated to that department and that the actual expenses of the department were \$3,277.67 leaving, \$1,845.63 as the balance on hand. The income to the city from this department was shown to be \$13,259.25. The report claims that the committee has given a close attention to all applications for liquor licenses, and that the police department has given the highest consideration to the manner in which they have discharged their duty.

The annual report of the city clerk shows that the total receipts have been \$180,419.97, and his total disbursements \$213,000.42. His receipts are made up as follows: General tax, \$14,343.34; salaries, \$2,064.00; commission sales, \$1,313.32; real estate and beer, \$2,280.42; exhibitions, \$336.75; and other sources, \$1,778.22. His disbursements are made up as follows: Salaries, \$1,845.63; sale of burial lots, \$1,756.90; burial fees, \$1,892.02; magazine receipts, \$1,768.65; dog tax, \$1,768.65; and other sources, \$1,768.65.

The committee on the city's financial condition, under the able leadership of Mr. J. B. Collier, the third ward physician, and Dr. A. R. Alley, the fourth ward physician, were ordered filed.

Councilman Buchanan, upon motion, on account of illness in his family, excused from further attendance. Before leaving the room he was the recipient of quite a compliment from Mayor Emory, who said that he considered Councilman Buchanan one of the best and most efficient members of the retiring council.

The newly elected members who were present upon motion of Councilman Knapp, invited the Mayor to the city hall for the inauguration of the new council.

Many thanks were tendered to the Mayor and the members of the retiring council. As they were welcomed in a brief and neat manner by the Mayor.

The annual reports of the various committees were then read. The report of the committee on the city's financial condition was first read. It shows that the city's financial condition is not as good as it should be. The committee's report was first read. It shows that the city's financial condition is not as good as it should be.

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## HUMPHREY

Yesterday in the City—What was Done and Said by Home-Folks and Strangers—The Gossip of the Town as Taken on the Fly—in and about the Courts and Departments.

A MAGIC LANTERN SHOW.—The people of Decatur will be entertained to-night with a magic lantern show at the Baptist church of that pleasant village. It will be given by Rev. Mr. Boykin.

SPECTACLES.—Sanitary Inspector King has in his possession a pair of beautiful gold eye-glasses, which were found on Whitehall street, and which the owner can have by calling for them.

Attend course at the Court house, Tuesday morning, and get a bargain in 13 acres of land near the exposition grounds.

THANKS.—Last night THE CONSTITUTION'S composing-room was favored with a box of royal Havana cigars with the compliments of Major English. The box was soon opened and the fragrant smoke of the excellent cigars. The present was duly appreciated.

IMPORTANT TO NEWSPAPER MEN.—The advertisement in our ten cent column for position on staff of some good paper is made by a gentleman whose pen would grace the columns of any paper in the state.

CLOSED FOR NEW YEAR.—Yesterday quite a number of business houses and offices were closed on account of the New Year. The banks, the government's office and other important places observed the day. The post-office was closed after 12 o'clock.

A TRIAL TO-DAY.—To-day at 3 o'clock a white man, apparently 30 years of age, will be tried before Judge Rhea on a charge of burglary. It is claimed that on the 23d he entered the room of Colonel Hackett, in the National hotel, and attempted to steal the contents of his pants pockets while the colonel was asleep, but was detected and arrested.

NEARLY A FIRE.—Sunday fire was discovered in one of the wings of the Exposition hotel which from all circumstances showed that it had been put there by some malicious individual who wished to burn the building. The fire was promptly put out, and Mr. Brown has put the matter into the hands of detectives who will make an effort to discover the guilty party.

UNDER BOND.—Yesterday United States Commissioner and Clerk A. E. Buck had before him William E. Cook and Thomas J. Cook, who were arrested by Deputy-Marshal Pickle, on warrants issued at the last term of the court charging them with conspiracy. The former was placed under a bond of \$500, and the latter was required to give a bond in the sum of \$1,000.

TRINITY SUNDAY-SCHOOL.—The above Sabbath-school holds its sessions at 9:30 a. m. every Sunday morning in the basement of Trinity church, corner of Whitehall and Perry streets. Strangers in the city who wish to spend a pleasant time can do so at this place. The singing of the children will please anyone. Major Slaton, the superintendent of the public schools, delivered one of his admirable lectures every Sabbath to the strangers' class. The public are invited to attend.

A FIRE.—Sunday about half past 10 o'clock the five-room residence of Mr. Max Marcus, 48 West Fair street, was, together with its contents in the way of furniture, destroyed by fire, which originated from a defective stove. The engines were called, but as there was no hope for the burning building the efforts of the firemen were directed to keeping the flames from being communicated to the adjoining houses. The building was insured for \$200 and the furniture for \$200.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—The public schools will open their doors again this morning and from all indications every building in the city will be crowded to its utmost capacity. During the day yesterday Superintendent Slaton, aided by Miss Smiley, of the New street school, issued over seventy-five new tickets, and declined as many more because the applicants had not complied with the "vacation law." From the superintendent's report it is learned that 4,100 pupils have been enrolled since the schools opened in September, and that the average attendance has been 4,000. During the session only six pupils have died.

WEEK OF PRAYER.—The first week of each year is observed by the pastors and many members of the Christian churches of Atlanta as a week of prayer. In accordance with custom, there was a large and interesting meeting held at the Central Presbyterian church yesterday, commencing at 3:30 p. m. and lasting one hour. The subject of the contemplated for the meetings which will be held in the afternoon of each day during the present week. At the meeting yesterday several short addresses were made and great interest manifested. At the meeting which will be held at 3 o'clock, Rev. V. C. Norcross will speak on "Humiliation and confession on account of individual, social and national sins." Addresses will also be made by Rev. W. C. Dunlop and others.

THE OFFICIAL CATALOGUE OF THE EXPOSITION.—"What are these packages," a CONSTITUTION reporter asked of Agent Johnson at the Atlanta and Charlotte railroad depot yesterday, pointing to twenty-two packages weighing about seven hundred pounds each, addressed to J. W. Ryckman, secretary. "These packages contain the official catalogue of the cotton exposition, and have been here some time. The freight has not been paid, and I do not know where to get it."

This is fine on the men who advertised in this catalogue. It is reported that a private company who had charge of the publication of the official catalogue drummed up over eleven thousand dollars in advertisements, collected a considerable amount of the money and have never delivered the catalogues. They will do those who advertised about as much good as they did the exposition, where they are now.

EATS THREE DINNERS.—Yesterday a small rustic-looking man entered the post-office and asked for a regular dinner. His order was promptly filled and a bountiful repast was set before him. In a short while this had been devoured, and then the gentleman was seen to walk quietly across the dining hall and seat himself at a table upon which another dinner had just been spread. This soon disappeared, and then the man with an appetite walked to another table from which he ate a third dinner. His actions had been watched by the entire assembly, and when he picked up the vinegar bottle and emptied its contents into his mouth and then swallowed the bottle, a round of applause greeted him. After performing this great epicurean feat the man-fond-of-dinners asked for his bill and when presented with a check for fifty cents, swore he had eaten only a quarter's worth.

POCKET LIFTING.—Last night, at six o'clock, Major John F. Jones, of Hogshead, boarded the West Point freight train at the car shed for the purpose of going home. There were several other passengers, some of whom made it convenient to state, at frequent intervals, that the train would not carry passengers. When the conductor came into the cab where the passengers were seated, he informed them that his orders were that no one should be allowed on his train, and that they must get off. They all did so. As Major Jones passed through the door he felt a hand slip into his pocket, and exclaimed, "They have got my

pocket-book!" He dropped two peck-ages that he was carrying in his hands and endeavored to stop the man who had robbed him. But the cry which he had made excited the crowd and the pickpocket easily escaped. Major Jones lost \$115 in greenbacks, some silver and some very valuable papers that he would thank the thieves to return. He would pay a liberal reward for the return of the book or papers to THE CONSTITUTION office.

AFTER THE DISTILLERS.—Collector Clark has received notice of the following seizures for last week, which shows that it was a merry Christmas with the moonshiners.

On the 27th Deputy Collector James Stuart seized a copper still, cap and worm, with three hundred gallons of beer, belonging to Frank Carter, in Franklin county.

On the 28th, Deputy Collector Shepard seized a still and 1,200 gallons of beer and mash in Franklin county. It was the property of Fuller & McCarra.

On the 30th, the same officer seized a distillery in Franklin county, belonging to a man named George Hunter. With this distillery he secured a quantity of corn beer.

On the 28th Deputy Collector Post went over into Union county and seized two distilleries. One belonged to a man named Abram Powers and the other was owned by Hunt Fuller. Fuller and a man named Richard Gross, who was working in the distillery, were arrested. With this seizure 1,500 gallons of beer were secured.

A BATCH OF OFFENDERS.—At Judge Tanner's court yesterday the following cases were called:

Fannie Collett, who had been arrested by Officer Mote Simmons on a charge of stealing some clothing from Mrs. General Walker, was up, but Mrs. Walker declined to prosecute and the girl was set at liberty.

James Butler, charged with burglarizing Smith & Perkins's store, Saturday night, was committed to jail in default of a bond of \$250 and will there await a final trial.

William B. Martin, charged with larceny after trust, in not making reports of sales of goods given him to sell by a gentleman named Frouwell, gave a bond for his appearance Saturday, at which time his trial will take place.

An old country dandy, who had stolen some things at the car shed, was brought before the court by Watchman Porter, but was dismissed without a trial when it became known that he was a harmless old fellow from the rural districts and could have meant to do no harm.

FREE VACCINATION.—The board of health yesterday opened to the public the central dispensary for gratuitous vaccination, in accordance with announcements heretofore made.

The rooms are conveniently located at the corner of Whitehall and Hunter streets, over John Keely's store, and are opened daily from 11 to 2 o'clock.

This department of the vaccination work of the board is in charge of Dr. William Henry Cumming, who personally does the vaccinating in the office.

Dr. Cumming has now an abundant supply of fresh and pure virus, some of which he used yesterday in vaccinating all who presented themselves, and arrangements have been fully perfected by which the virus will be daily furnished in sufficient quantity to meet any demand.

We cannot too strongly urge upon our citizens the importance of availing themselves of this opportunity to secure the protection of themselves and their families while it is within reach. It is probable that the resources of the board of health will not warrant the maintenance of the present arrangement for more than two or three weeks longer, and the liberal provision made by the board should at once be utilized by the people.

This is the surest way of preventing the appearance of small-pox in our city, or of preventing its spread if a few cases should be imported. There is no need for anxiety or alarm; as arrangements have been made to care promptly for the first case or any number of cases that may come, but an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure.

LIBRARY NOTES.—Strangers are cordially invited to visit the rooms of the library, which is open from 8 a. m. to 9 p. m. during the week, and on Sunday 9 a. m. to 10 1/2 a. m.

The following new books have recently been added: Red Letter Day, Honoree, Nameless Nobleman, Lesson in Love, Book of Love Stories, Three Musketeers, Ten Thousand a Year.

The new year callers were so numerous that the Librarian Billups and Greene were forced to call in a number of friends to entertain them.

The library has undergone a thorough cleaning and begins the new year looking as neat as a new pin.

The board of directors will hold their regular monthly meeting this evening at 7 1/2 o'clock.

General J. T. Wilder, of Chattanooga, Tenn., visited the rooms of the library last week.

There is a great demand for new books daily. The book fund is about exhausted. The library is not attended Sunday mornings as it should be.

Mr. Arnold F. Roth, Wooster, Ohio, writes: My wife and self were attacked with a severe case of rheumatism. St. Jacobs Oil gave us immediate relief. We cheerfully recommend it to our friends and the general public.

The music at Beecher's church last year cost \$5.20.

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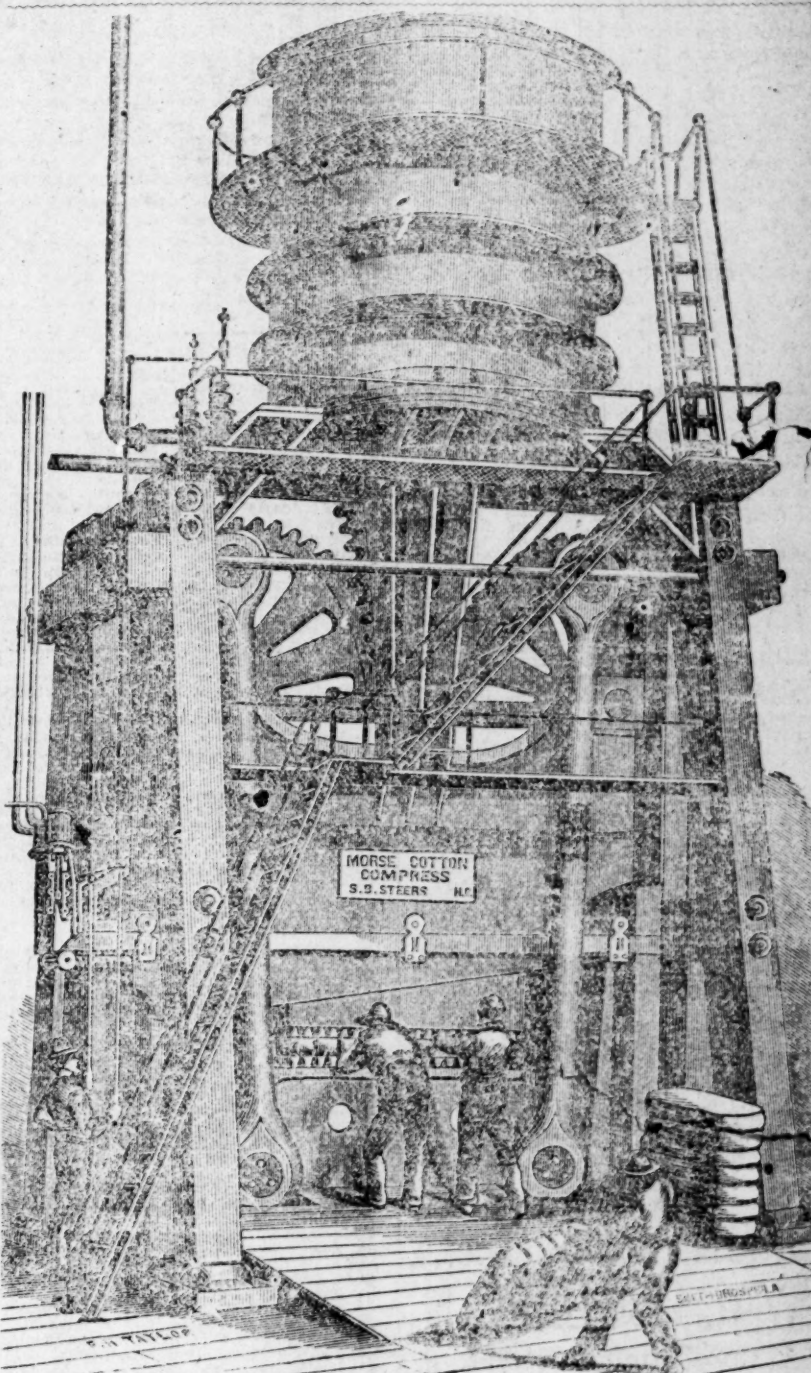
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